### **HOUSE BILL No. 1433**

#### DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 35-45-2-5.

**Synopsis:** Domestic violence and telephone access. Creates a criminal offense when a person prevents a domestic battery victim from calling for help by damaging or moving the telephone or telephone equipment.

Effective: July 1, 2001.

## Lawson L

January 11, 2001, read first time and referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code.





First Regular Session 112th General Assembly (2001)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2000 General Assembly.

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#### **HOUSE BILL No. 1433**

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

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1	SECTION 1. IC 35-45-2-5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
2	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
3	1, 2001]: Sec. 5. A person who knowingly or intentionally damages
1	or moves a telephone or telecommunication device, line, wire
5	cable, or conduit with the intent to obstruct or delay a telephone
5	call by a person who:

- (1) is a victim of domestic battery under IC 35-42-2-1.3; and
- (2) is attempting to call:
  - (A) for assistance; or
  - (B) to report the domestic battery to a law enforcement agency;
- commits destruction of a communication device, a Class B misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if the person has a prior unrelated conviction under this section.



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